

# MICHIGAN ESSAY; OR, THE IMPARTIAL OBSERVER.

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## TERMS OF THE MICHIGAN ESSAY.

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## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Salem, July 22.

Arrived at Beverly, last evening, Ich. Augusta, Stickney, in 33 days from Bayonne.

By the politeness of Mr. Gould, of Beverly, we have been favoured with the loan of a file of French papers to June 11.

Not having an opportunity to examine the papers till a late hour, we are obliged to content ourselves with an outline of the important contents of a file of the latest of them. From the 15th bulletin, dated 2d June, at Eberfeld, we learn—the French had had great success in Dalmatia, and have taken the commander in chief of the army opposed to them. The duke of Ragusa reached Fiume on the 28th May, and made a junction with the armies of Italy, of which this was the division on the right. The duke reports that an English squadron had reached Trieste, with a view to seize the Russian fleet—but such dispositions were made as secured the Russian fleet, and the English left the port. A thousand Austrians at Krembs, on the right bank of the Danube were made prisoners by the troops of Wurtemberg.

By the 14th bulletin, at Eberfeld, 1st June, the bridges on the Danube had been rebuilt, and important preparations had been made on the Danube. After the defeat of Jellachich, the French on the Salza, had made many prisoners. Gen. Laflamme had his head quarters near Presburg. Gen. Macdonald had entered Gratz, and had taken immense stores of the enemy. The duke of Dantzic was at Lintz. The prince of Ponte Corvo at Vienna. Vandamme at St. Polten. Order was restored in the Tyrol—Vienna was quiet. The duke of Montebello (marшал Lannes) had died of his wounds.

From the Bayonne Journal of June 11, we learn that the French had every success in Dalmatia. By letters from Gospick, the French had taken more than a thousand prisoners, and having dispersed the enemy, the French

were advancing. In the Turkish Croatia, the Turks had risen in arms, and had invaded the Austrian part of that country. They had taken Cellin and Dresnick, and had already possession of a considerable part of that country.

By letters from Trieste, the French flag was displayed in that place on the 18th May. The Russians had saluted it by repeated discharges of cannon.

From Petersburg, May 13th, we learn that the Russian troops had received orders to penetrate into the Austrian provinces.

From Prussia, we learn, that the news of the war between Russia and Austria had reached Warsaw—that the Austrians had left Warsaw, which they had entered, and that the duke Ferdinand had been forbidden by Prussia to violate the peace of Silesia. On the 13th of May, the Russians were within two days march of Warsaw, and the duke Ferdinand was on his retreat.

The Saxon army had reached Lintz on the 17th of May, and was marching for Vienna.

Couriers for the French emperor passed Leipzig on the 21st of May, from Russia and from Sweden.

The Austrian general Muhl has been wounded at the siege of Thorn—the Russians were moving in that direction.

In the campaign in Italy, the archduke John had lost 18,000 men, 60 cannon, and 6 standards.

The French papers contain several bulletins of the army of Germany, of a previous date to those we have mentioned, but we had not time to examine them.

On the 28th April, the emperor of Russia informed the Austrian minister, that as the Austrians had attacked the duchy of Warsaw, he considered himself at war with Austria, and that all diplomatic relations between the two countries had ceased.

The American national brig Syren, had arrived at L'Orient, from Baltimore, with dispatches.

## FROM THE LONDON MORNING CHRON.

The appointment of Mr. Jackson to the American mission has excited general surprise, and much regret to those who are anxious for the removal of the misunderstanding subsisting between this government and that of the U. States. The grounds of these feelings it is impossible to explain without animadverting upon the character of an individual, which is always a very unpleasant task. But we are sure, that if either Mr. Linton or Mr. Garlike had been sent upon this mission, a very different result might have been expected.

## EXTRACT FROM LIVERPOOL, 6th June.

"It will certainly be advisable to be informed, previous to the shipment of any goods, the result of Mr. Jackson's embassy to A-

merica, he having failed to supersede Mr. Erskine, who so far exceeded his powers of instruction, that the British government will not ratify the stipulations he had entered into with the U. States. Mr. Erskine is, of course, recalled, and the general opinion here is, that we shall unquestionably have war with America. Tar, which sold 3 months ago for £4 per barrel, may now be bought for 17s. 6d. and tobacco which brought 2s. 3d. for 10d.—such is the depression of all kinds of American produce.

Aurora.

—O—

## American Prisoners in South America.

Capt. Fitch, of the Ich. Amiable from Carthagena, informs—that while at that place he visited the American prisoners, who were captured in the expedition of Miranda and found them in the most wretched condition; part in double irons and close confinement, and the rest at hard labour upon the public works, chained two and two. They informed Capt. Fitch they had received a very handsome donation from the inhabitants of Kingston, Jamaica, which proved a very salutary relief. Also, that those who were British subjects, from the interference

of the British consul, had been taken out of irons, and would be shortly restored to liberty. We understand that Capt. Fitch has brought a memorial from those unfortunate and deluded men to the government of the U. States, praying their interference and protection.

Bal. Pap.

—O—

## From Dutch Papers.

COPENHAGEN, May 22.

Information from Sweden to the 19th, has been received, mentioning a great many American arrivals at Gottenburg, which occasioned American produce to fall at once, more than 100 per cent. tobacco, for instance, fell from 28 shillings to 8. Several American vessels have been stopped by the English in the Cattegat, and sent for England, notwithstanding their clearances being for Swedish ports.

## Extract of a letter from Lunenburg.

Dated, May 20.

Yesterday morning at 4 o'clock, about 50 men detached by Schill entered the place and took possession thereof together with the public monies. They levied a contribution and tore down the French arms and substituted those of Great Britain therefor. About one o'clock we were unexpectedly visited by a body of 2,000 Dutch Troops under Gen. Gratien, who were in pursuit of Schill. The arms of France were immediately reinstalled. It is believed Schill's army will make for Rostock or Pomerania.

A letter from Augsburg of May 15th says, "a body of Swiss troops are on their march for the Tyrol." N. Y. Sp.

—O—

The Syren has arrived at New-York from Bordeaux; in this vessel Captain Coates, formerly secretary to Mr. Jefferson, and who carried dispatches to our minister in Europe, has returned; he has proceeded to the seat of government.

Aurora.

—O—

The British army has again changed its commander in chief; the earl of Harrington is to succeed Sir David Dundas. Lord Harrington served in America under Howe and Cornwallis.

## From the Commonwealth.

## SALT WORKS.

Much advantage is expected to the public, from the great and valuable improvements making near the town of Butler. In particular the salt works commenced by THOMAS COLLINS, Esq. deserve double encouragement. The spring of saline water, is about a mile and a half N. E. of Butler, and only thirty miles from Pittsburgh. It rises in bubbles in the channel of Connequene Creek the course of which is diverted from the spring. A small well has been dug, and two furnaces, each containing 24 kettles of 30 gals. each, have been erected, with suitable buildings. The fuel used is stone coal, procured from inexhaustible mines in the neighbourhood. The works have been in operation since the 16th of June last, and the average product of salt, has been about five bushels per day. The whole labour is performed by three men who attend the pumps, fires, and kettles, and one cart and collier supplies the fuel. The proprietor is now sinking a well of diameter and depth competent to supply, (when finished) 500 kettles of 30 gallons each—and the water is found to increase in strength in proportion to the depth of the well. It is 13 feet in diameter, and as yet only ten feet below the bed of the creek, in a very hard concrete of river gravel and blue sand. In digging this well on the 18th ult. THE GRINDER OF A MAMMOTH, weight five pounds, seven inches in length was found four feet below the surface of the rock, among several fragments of bones much decayed. The quality of the salt, so far as we are enabled to judge by the samples we have seen, is greatly superior to the common lake salt which is so much in demand. We hope the proprietor will meet with the encouragement for his undertaking as well as it is important an undertaking merits.

NUMBERS.

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The following is an account of a most interesting accident, which lately happened at Southwick, (Mass.)

On the 15th July, four young ladies, three of them from 15 to 16, and the other about 11 years of age, viz. Julia Stratton, daughter of Mr. John Stratton jun. Mary Langdon, only daughter of Mr. Roswell Langdon, and Charlotte and Orpha Cannon, daughters of Mr. Clark Cannon, were unfortunately drowned in Congomond pond in Southwick. The above young ladies had assembled at the pond for the purpose of picking cherries. Finding the cherries scarce, they proposed to take a boat and push off from the shore, with a view to gather pond-lilies. They were overheard by Mr. and Mrs. Cannon, who cautioned them against so imprudent an undertaking. The young ladies, however, shortly after proceeded to the boat which lay at the water's edge, entered it, and pushed off with a feting poe about six rods from the shore, where the water was 8 or 9 feet deep; when, to the astonishment of the father, who was at work about sixty rods distant, he heard the distressing cries of his beloved children. He instantly cast his eyes upon the pond, and, to his great grief, saw them all without the boat, alternatively floating and sinking. He ran directly to the water, but not being able to swim, did not venture beyond his depth. He however, swam in his horse, extended a